AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845, [Vol. 4.--No. 3.

A Hundred Years Ago.

Where, where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wild
In flashes shone
Soft eyes upon—
Where, oh where, are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs,
That lived so long ago!

Who peopled all the city street,
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek,
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale
Of sister frail,
The plot that work'd
A brother's hurt,
Where, oh where; are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hope, the rich man's fears,
That lived so long ago?

Where are the graves where dead men slept
A hundred years ago?
Who were they the living wept
A hundred years ago?
By other men
That knew not them,
Their lands are tilled:
Their graves are filled:
Yet nature then was just as gay;
And bright the sun shone as to-day,
A hundred years ago?

THE Destruction and Sacking Of Scio.

BY REV. J. C. S. ABBOTT.

Scio was one of the largest, richest and most beautiful islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It contained, at the commencement of the Greek Revolution, 120,000 inhabitants. Extensive commerce had brought to the island the treasures of the East and West, and her opulent families, refined in manners by European travel, and with minds highly cultivated, afforded the most intelligent and fascinating society of the East. Schools flourished upon the island, and richly endowed colleges were crowded with Grecian youth. The traveller, lured by the moonlight of that gorgeous clime to an evening stroll through the streets of Scio, heard from the dwellings of the wealthy Greeks the tone of the piano and guitar, touched by fingers skilled in the polite accomplishments.—Many of these families were living in the enjoyment of highly cultivated minds and polished manners, rendered doubly attractive by all the establishments of wealth.

The Grecian revolt extended to this island, and Sultan Mahamoud resolved upon signal vengeance. He proclaimed to all the desperadoes of the Bosphorus that the inhabitants of Scio, male and female, with all their possessions, were to be entirely surrendered to the adventurers, who would embark in the expedition for its destruction. Every ruffian of Constantinople crowded to the Turkish fleet. The ferocious and semi-savage boatmen of the Bosphorus, the scowling, Christian-hating wretches, who in poverty and crime, thronged the lanes and the alleys of the Moslem city; rushed eagerly to the squadron. Every scoundrel and renegade upon the frontiers of Europe and Asia, who could come with knife or club, was received with a welcome. In this way a reinforcement of about ten thousand assassins, the very refuse of creation, were collected, and other thousands followed on in schooners, and sloops, and fishing boats, swelling the number to about fifteen thousand men, to join in the sack and the carnage. The fleet dropped down the Bosphorus amid acclamations of Constantinople, Pera, and Scutari, and the reverberations of the parting rolled along the shores of Europe and of Asia.

It was a lovely afternoon in the month of April, 1822, when this fleet was seen on the bosom of the Ægean, approaching Scio. It anchored in the bay, and immediately vomited forth upon those ill-fated shores the murderous hordes collected for their destruction. Who can imagine the horrors of the night which ensued?—This brutal mob, phrenzied with licentiousness and rage, were let loose with unrestrained liberty to glut their vengeance. The city was fired in every direction. Indiscriminate massacre ensued.

Men, women and children were shot down without mercy. Every house was entered; every apartment was ransacked. The scymetar and pistol of the Turk were every where busy. The frantic cries of the perishing rose above the roar

Several thousand of the youth of both sexes were saved to be sold as slaves.—The young men taken from the literary seclusion and intellectual refinement of the college of Scio, were sold to the degraded servitude of hopeless bondage. The young ladies taken from the parlors of their opulent parents, from the accomplishments of highly cultivated life, and who had visited in the refined circles of London and Paris, who had been brought up as delicately, says an English writer, "as luxuriously and almost as intellectually as those of the same classes among ourselves, became the property of the most ferocious and licentious outcasts of the human race." It is said that forty-one thousand were carried into slavery. For weeks and months they were sold through all the marts of the Ottoman empire, like slaves in the South, or cattle in the shambles.

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3000 tons
mines in Dutchess and C
counties, N. Y., produce annually 20,000 tons of ore; Essex county 1500 tons; Clinton 3000; Franklin 600; St. Lawrence 2000; amounting in value to more than $500,000. The value of iron produced in the U. States in 1835 was $5,000,000, in 1837 $7,700,000. In Ohio 1200 square miles are underlaid with i on. A region explored in 1838 would furnish iron, 61 miles long, and 6 miles wide; a square mile would yield 3,000,000 tons of pig iron, so that this district would contain 1,080,000,000 tons. By taking from this region 40,000 annually, (a larger quantity than England produced previous to 1820) it would last 2700 years! as long a distance, certainly, as a man looks ahead.—The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia, possess inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. In Tennessee 100,000 tons are annually manufactured. Notwithstanding our great resources, more than one half of our cuttlery, hardware, railroad iron, &c., is still imported from Great Britain. It is supposed by Geologists that the weekly supply of gold from our own mines will be equal to the demand, and that our mines will yet be more profitable than the mines of Brazil or Columbia. The most extensive lead mines in the world are in Missouri, where the lead region is 70 miles long by 50 wide. These mines in 1826 produced 7,500,000 tons, and the whole produce of the United States was 8,332,105 tons. It has been estimated that the quantity of iron required in England for railroads, &c., for the current year, will be about 1,260,000 tons, which it is supposed will be equal to all that the country will produce. The quantity of lead manufactured in the United States in 1828 was 12,311,730 lbs; in 1829, 14,541,310; 1830, 8,332,105, 1832, 4,281,876. The copper trade, until within a year or two, has not been of much importance—as the result of the efforts made, were not such as to justify our great operations. But now it appears to be attracting a good deal of attention. Whether the demand for copper stock is a fair index to the value of the copper regions remains to be seen.

AN IMMENSE HORSE.—Carter, the Lion King, "has purchased the largest horse in England. He has named him 'General Washington.'" He is twenty hands high, and looks as large as an elephant.—

An Inscription.

The following is an incription on a tombstone in Massachusetts. It is beautiful:

"I came in the morning—it was spring;
And I smiled;
I walked out at noon—it was summer;
And I was glad;
I sat me down at even—it was autumn;
And I was sad;
I laid me down at night—it was winter;
And I slept.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.

AN Uneasy Predicament.

We were the witnesses of a ludicrous incident which occurred in this city a few days since, for relating which we crave the indulgence of the gentleman directly concerned—deeming it too good a joke to be lost.

While sitting at our desk and laboring assiduously with pen, scissors and paste, to make out a readable paper for our patrons, we were suddenly "frightened from our propriety" by the hasty entrance of a gentleman, exclaiming—"For God's sake help me to see what's the matter!—I've got some dreadful thing—scorpion or tarantula— in the leg of my pantaloons! Quick—quick—help me!"

We instantly rose from our chair, half frightened ourselves. Our friend had broken in so suddenly and unexpectedly upon us, and was so wonderfully agitated, that we knew not whether he was indeed in his senses or not. We looked at him with a sort of suspicion mixed with dread, and hardly knew whether to speak with, or seize and confine him for a madman. The latter we came near attempting.—There he stood quivering and pale, with one hand tightly grasped upon a part of his pantaloons just in the hollow of the

ut's the matter!" at last asked we.
matter!" he exclaimed, "oh help
've got something here, which just
my leg! Some infernal scorpion
rd, I expect! Oh, I can't let go;
old it. Ah, there!" he shrieked,
move just then! Oh, these pants
straps! i'll never wear another
en, at the bottom as long as I live.
el it again!"

l what?" we inquired, standing at
me time at a respectable distance
rom the gentleman; for we had just been reading our Corpus Christi correspondent's letter about snakes, tarantulas, and lizards, and began to imagine some deadly insect or reptile in the leg of our friends "unmentionables," as they are sometimes called.

"I don't know what it is," answered the gentleman; "help me to see what it is. I was just passing that old pile of rubbish there in front of your office, and felt it dart up my leg as quick as lightning, and it stopped just here, where I have my hand," and he clenched his fist still more tightly. If it had been the neck of an anaconda we believe he would have squeezed it to a jelly.

By this time two or three of the news boys had come in; the clerks and packing-boys hearing the outcry, stopped working, and editors and all hands stood around the sufferer with looks of mingled sympathy and alarm.

"Bring a chair, Fitz," said we, "and let the gentleman be seated."

"Oh, I can't sit!" said the gentleman; "I can't bend my knee!—if I do it will bite or sting me; no, I can't sit!"

"Certainly you can sit," said we; "keep your leg straight out, and we'll see what you've got."

"Well, let me give it one more hard squeeze; I'll crush it to death," said he, and again he put the force of an iron vice upon the thing. If it had had any life by this time, this last effort must have killed it. He then cautiously seated himself holding out his leg stiff and straight as a poker. A sharp knife was procured; the pants were cut open carefully, making a hole large enough to admit a hand; but he discovered nothing. We were all looking on in almost breathless silence to see the monstrous thing whatever it might be; each ready to scamper out of harms way should it be alive; when suddenly the gentleman became more agitated than ever. "By heavens!" he exclaimed, "its inside my drawers. Its alive—I feel it! Quick!—give me the knife again!" Another incision was made. In went the gentleman's gloved hand once more, and, lo, out came—HIS WIFE'S STOCKING!

How the stocking ever got there we are unable to say; but there it certainly was; and such a laugh as followed, we havn't heard for many a day. Our friend, we know, has told the joke himself and must pardon us for doing so. Tho' this is all about a STOCKING, we assure our readers it is no "YARN."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At N. Orleans, on the 5th instant a Frenchman, whose

Iron War Steamers.

FROM THE PITTSBURG MORNING POST. NOVEMBER 13.

A few weeks since, in directing public attention to the advertisement of the Postmaster General inviting proposals for mail service between New York and Galveston, Texas, we took occasion to urge upon the boat-builders of this city & others the importance of securing the contract & building the required vessels. The vessels, it will be borne in mind, are to be of the most substantial kind, & so constructed constructed that they can be used by the Government, when necessary, as war vessels. Of course it would be best to build them of iron, and would give another opportunity for a display of Pittsburg skill in the construction of iron steamers. We remarked at the time that the iron vessels already built by our enterprising and ingenious mechanics had done much for Pittsburg, in proof of which we take great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the remarks of the editor of the "*Military and Naval Chronicle*" a paper printed in New York city, and devoted exclusively to military and naval affairs, The editor, it would seem has recently been in our city, and whilst here visited the iron war steamer now constructing under the direction of Capt, Hunter. The compliment paid to the capacity of our friend Captain Hunter is well merited; he is highly esteemed in this community as a gentleman of extended scientific acquirements and greatly devoted to his profession. But let the edito. speak for himself;

IRON WAR STEAMERS.—We have on several occasions called the attention of our numerous military readers to the importance of this class of vessels for the protection of our prominent harbors, not only on the Atlantic coast, but also on the shores of our great inland seas.

We had the gratification of visiting not long since, while sojourning at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, the iron war steamer now being constructed under the direction of Captain William W. Hunter, of the United States Navy. It is contemplated that this vessel will be ready for sea in the early part of the spring of 1846; and it is hoped that the Navy Department will direct her commander to visit all the principal cities on the Atlantic coast, in order that the people here may witness the capabilities, to some extent, of that great section of country lying west of the Alleghany Mountains. It would indeed be a novelty to behold in the waters of New York *a large war steamer of eleven hundred tons burden*, barque rigged, built on the head waters of the Ohio, more than two thousand miles from the ocean. Her model is of surpassing beauty, and we hazard the opinion that there are few if any vessels now in our navy that will outsail her, even while under canvass without the aid of her steam power.

"When completely equipped for service, armament all on board, her draught of water will be thirteen feet, enabling her to cross the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi at all times. On her spar-deck are to be four sixty-fo r pounders, mounted on carraiges, fitted in open boxes, which revolve on pivots, enabling them to bear upon any quarter of the compass in an incredibly short space of time. The guns are Paixhan, and will weigh 19,000 pounds each. The gun-deck is pierced for a side battery of thirty-two pounders. Her machinery and motive power are below the water line, and consequently completely protected from the fire of the enemy. She is to be provided with Captain Hunter's submerged propellers, including the recent valuable improvements added thereto by the talented inventor. We are not of the number who believe that steam can be applied to men of war as to entirely supersede the use of sails, from the fact of the impossibility of carrying sufficient fuel for long voyages; but we do not perceive why sails and steam may not harmonize with Hunter propellers, the buckets being so constructed that they shut into the sides of the vessel so soon as the engine is stopped, retarding not in the least the headway of the vessel while under canvass.

"Captain Hunter is a gentlemen of extended information; arrived at that period of life when the powers of the mind are in full vigor; an ornament to the profession he has adopted; and if his life should be spared for a few years to come, he will render essential services to his country, by converting the iron mountains of the West into floating batterries for the defence of that banner of freedom which is dear to us, a birthright priceless when compared to the blood shed in days gone by, that we, our children, and our children's children might repose in safety under its ample folds."

A PATRIARCH GONE!—MR. ANDREW

[*From the Natchez Free-Trader.*

The Origin of the Prairies.

In lately passing through the prairie country we were at some pains in searching for geological facts by which to account for the formation of these vast level plains and their destitution of timber.—The result has satisfied us that they were once covered with water, either as the bottoms of lakes, running streams, or in the same manner of the everglades of Florida. The upper stratum is loose sand or dark loam, such as forms the bottom of lakes and rivers or contiguous marshes; the next is sand, clay, and pebbles of large size, bearing evidence of having been rolled about by the action of the water, and deposited in their present position by the same agency. Large numbers of fossil shells, of fresh water formation, are found in every direction and stratum. Besides these, large erratic blocks of granite; sometimes many feet in circumference and many tons in weight and other transported fragments, are to be met with scattered over all the prairies; and, on the southern shores of the lakes, wherever the superficial sand and gravel have been removed from the rocky strata straight parallel furrows appear ploughed in their smooth surface, running in a general southern direction, and always preserving their parallelism.

The only rational mode of accounting for the appearance of these transported fragments, as no formations of a similar nature exist south of the great lakes, appears to us to be through the agency of water and ice. During the submergence of these vast fields, when the lakes must have disembougued themselves through the Gulf of Mexico, these huge boulders were caught up by the ice, firmly imbeded in it, and driven off by the northern blasts or streams into a more southern climate, and when the ice melted in spring, they were deposited where they now are found. This is to us the only means of accounting for their appearance, as well as parallel furrows in the rocks on the southern shores of the lakes. By what agency this state of affairs was changed, whether by the upheaving of the prairies from the action of internal fires, or their gradual filling up by the annual deposition of the loose detritus washed down by the stream or deposited from the melting ice, it is useless to speculate. But as the whole of the alluvial lands of the valley of the Mississippi are of comparatively recent formation, it is not impropable that the waters of the great lakes washed the bases of the hills on both sides of the Mississippi, and that the whole intervening space, now so fertile and fruitful, was then a dark rolling stream of liquified mud. To us it appears that the whole west is the richest field for the geologist in the world, and none more so than those portions of the country lying between the lakes and the Ohio.

DETROIT.

Detroit is one of the oldest cities in the Union having been founded by Antoine de la Motto Cadillac, under commission of Louis XIV, of France, in 1701—one hundred and forty-four years ago. It was first visited by the Roman Catholic Missionaries in 1620, and the French language is still commonly spoken there.—In most respects art has done less for the city than nature, and this remark is especially true, if the whole field of vision be included, as viewed from some favorable and elevated point. As you approach the city from Lake Erie, a scene of calm and quiet beauty comes over the mind, as you view the old French settlements on the Western margin of the broad and noble stream, and the fertile and cultivated islands which repose in the clear waters on the East. Here are pasture-grounds covered with grazing flocks and herds, and meadows, and fields of standing grain, and farm-houses, and splendid mansions. Detroit itself is situated on the south-west bank of the river, on a plain which extends along the stream and the lakes, and for many miles back into the country. This belt of land is elevated about 30 feet above the surface of the water. The surrounding country though not affording the most generous soil, with proper cultivation, will abundantly repay the toil of the husbandman. It is especially adapted to grazing. Most of the farms in the neighborhood are in the hands of the French, and their decendants,

ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The freight train of cars from Springfield for Albany ran over an ox in West Springfield on Friday morning, which threw the engine and fourteen of the cars off the track, some of which were badly broken.

A CULINARY HOPE BLIGHTED.—A story has been going the rounds of the papers that tame ducks can be made equal in flavor to canvassbacks, by feeding them

Useful Statistics.

The following is from a very useful book just published in Londen, called the "Statistical Companion to the Pocket Book, by C. R. Weld, Esq.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

	Population.	Area Sq. Miles.
Europe,	236,000,000	3,684,841
Asia,	439,000,000	18,000,000
Africa,	99,000,000	12,000,000
America,	47,000,000	14,050,000
Australasia,	1,500,000	3,000,000
Oceanica,	20,000,000	10,000,000
Total,	824,500,000	60,734,841

CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND ACCORDING TO THEIR RELIGIONS.

Christianity in all its branches,	260,000,000
Judaism,	5,000,000
Islam,	96,000,000
Brahmanism,	80,000,000
Rhuddism,	230,000,000
Other Religiuns,	153,000,000
Total,	824;000,000

CLASIFICATION OF MANKIND ACCORDING TO THEIR LANGUAGES.

The researches made by Balbi for the construction of his *Atlas Ethnographique*, have led him to set down the number of known languages as 2000 at least; but the imperfect state of ethnography, he states, has allowed him to class only 860 languages, and about 5000 dialects; of which number, 143 languages belong to Asia, 53 to Europe, 115 to Africa, 117 to Oceanica, and 422 to America.

VEGETABLE SPECIES.

According to Humboldt there are 38,500 Vegetable Species, viz; 6500 in Aria, 7000 in Europe, 3000 in Africa, 5000 in Oceanica, and 17,000 in America.

POPULATION OF CITIES ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS.

Alexandria, 60,000. Amsterdam, 207,000. Antwerp, 75,000. Athens, 26,237. Berlin, 290,757. Berne, 20,500. Bombay, 230,000. Brussels, 107,000. Calcutta. 230,000. Christiania, 25,000. Constantinople, 5000,000. Copenhagen, 122,000 Dublin, 375,000. Edinburgh, 160,000. Florence, 99,400.—Genoe, 115,500. Hamburgh, 128,000. Jerusalem, 10,000. London, 1,870,727. Leipsic, 47,500. Lisbon, 580,000. Madrid, 236,000. Morrocco, 80,000- Mexico, 138,000. Munich, 108,537. Naples, 350,000. New York, 340,000.—New Orleans, 40,272. Paris, 909,126. Petersburg, 469,720, Pekin, 2,000,000. Pelermo, 140,000. Rome, 148,903.—Stockholm. 83,883. Stuttgart, 38,5000. Turin, 104,000. Vienna, 333,000,

A new Railroad Completed.

The completion and opening of the *Old Colony Railroad*, from Boston to the ancient town of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, was celebrated on Saturday last, The route passes through the town of Dochester, on its seacoast border, crosses the Neponset river near its mouth passes through the villages of Quincy and Braintree, and thence proceeds through or near the villages of South Weymouth, Centre and South Abington, a portion of Hanson, a corner of Halifax, and the village of Kingston, to its termination in Plymouth, a distance of thirty-seven miles.

A large company of stockholders and invited guests left South Boston at ten o'clock and reached Plymouth in about two hours and a half. They were cordially received by the citizens of that hospitable town and escorted to the Pilgrim Hall, where a collation was in readiness. The Hon. Nat. Morton Davis presided, and, after the repast had been dispatched, a number of toasts were given, interspersed with brief and appropriate addresses by the President of the day, the Hon. John Quinsey Adams, the Hon. Daniel Webster, and other guests. Every thing went off well, and the party returned to Boston in the evening, much gratified with their excursion.

It is about a twelvemonth since the above work was commenced, and it has been completed at a cost less than the capital of the company, which is a million of dollars. This constitutes the seventh of the main lines of railroad which now radiate from the city of Boston as a common centre, measuring in all, with their branches, more than eight hundred miles in extent, and some of them destined to be soon much further extended.

New York.

The census just completed in New York city, shows the occupations of the citizens to be as follows:

Number of Inns and Taverns	1360
" Wholesale Stores	1951
" Retail do	4187
" Groceries	1944
" Farmers and Agriculturalists	269
" Merchants	5177

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The eyes that wild
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Soft eyes upon—
Where, oh where, are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs,
That lived so long ago!

Who peopled all the city street,
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek,
A hundred years ago?
The sneering tale
Of sister frail,
The plot that work'd
A brother's hurt,
Where, oh where; are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hope, the rich man's fears,
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Where are the graves where dead men slept
A hundred years ago?
Who were they the living wept
A hundred years ago?
By other men
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Their lands are tilled:
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Men, women and children were shot down without mercy. Every house was entered; every apartment was ransacked. The scymetar and pistol of the Turk were every where busy. The frantic cries of the perishing rose above the roar of exploding artillery and musketry, and the clamor of the onset. Mothers and daughters in their despair rushed into the flames of their burning dwellings. And thus, for six dreadful days and nights, did the work of extermination continue, till the city and the island of Scio were a heap of ruins.

Several thousand of the youth of both sexes were saved to be sold as slaves.—The young men taken from the literary seclusion and intellectual refinement of the college of Scio, were sold to the degraded servitude of hopeless bondage. The young ladies taken from the parlors of their opulent parents, from ths accomplishments of highly cultivated life, and who had visited in the refined circles of London and Paris, who had been brought up as delicately, says an English writer, "as luxuriously and almost as intellectually as those of the same classes among ourselves, became the property of the most ferocious and licentious outcasts of the human race." It is said that forty-one thousand were carried into slavery. For weeks and months they were sold through all the marts of the Ottoman empire, like slaves in the South, or cattle in the shambles.

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These outrages however terminated the sway of the Turk over the Greeks; they aroused through all Europe an universal cry of horror and detestation. The sympathy of the people was so intense, that the governments of England and France could no longer refuse to interfere. Their fleets allied with that of Russia. The Turkish navy was annihilated at Navarino, and Greece was free.

The Mines of the Union.

Iron, it is said, is found in every State in the Union. A correspondent of the New York Gazette, in giving a sketch of the metalic resources of the United States, says that the most valuable iron mine is one in Salisbury, Conn., which yields 3000 tons annually. The mines in Duchess and Columbia counties, N. Y., produce annually 20,000 tons of ore; Essex county 1500 tons; Clinton 3000; Franklin 600; St. Lawrence 2000; amounting in value to more than $500,000. The value of iron produced in the U. States in 1835 was $5,000,000, in 1837 $7,700,000. In Ohio 1200 square miles are underlaid with iron. A region explored in 1838 would furnish iron, 61 miles long, and 6 miles wide; a square mile would yield 3,000,000 tons of pig iron, so that this district would contain 1,080,000,000 tons. By taking from this region 40,000 annually, (a larger quantity than England produced previous to 1820) it would last 2700 years! as long a distance, certainly, as a man looks ahead.—The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia, possess inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. In Tennessee 100,000 tons are annually manufactured. Notwithstanding our great resources, more than one half of our cuttlery, hardware, railroad iron, &c., is still imported from Great Britain. It is supposed by Geologists that the weekly supply of gold from our own mines will be equal to the demand, and that our mines will yet be more profitable than the mines of Brazil or Columbia. The most extensive lead mines in the world are in Missouri, where the lead region is 70 miles long by 50 wide. These mines in 1826 produced 7,500,000 tons, and the whole produce of the United States was 8,332,105 tons. It has been estimated that the quantity of iron required in England for railroads, &c., for the current year, will be about 1,260,000 tons, which it is supposed will be equal to all that the country will produce. The quantity of lead manufactured in the United States in 1828 was 12,311,730 lbs; in 1829, 14,541,310; 1830, 8,332,105, 1832, 4,281,876. The copper trade, until within a year or two, has not been of much importance—as the result of the efforts made, were not such as to justify our great operations. But now it appears to be attracting a good deal of attention. Whether the demand for copper stock is a fair index to the value of the copper regions remains to be seen.

AN IMMENSE HORSE.—Carter, the Lion King, "has purchased the largest horse in England. He has named him 'General Washington.'" He is twenty hands high, and looks as large as an elephant.—He is a black gelding, beautifully dappled—his mane is nearly four feet long; his tail sweeps the ground; he is perfectly formed, and is regarded as one of the finest specimens of the horse ever seen in Great Britain. He is only six years old: he will be exhibited shortly in London, and then sent to the United States.

An Inscription.

The following is an incription on a tombstone in Massachusetts. It is beautiful:

"I came in the morning—it was spring;
And I smiled;
I walked out at noon—it was summer;
And I was glad;
I sat me down at even—it was autumn;
And I was sad;
I laid me down at night—it was winter;
And I slept.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.

AN Uneasy Predicament.

We were the witnesses of a ludicrous incident which occurred in this city a few days since, for relating which we crave the indulgence of the gentleman directly concerned—deeming it too good a joke to be lost.

While sitting at our desk and laboring assiduously with pen, scissors and paste, to make out a readable paper for our patrons, we were suddenly "frightened from our propriety" by the hasty entrance of a gentleman, exclaiming—"For God's sake help me to see what's the matter!—I've got some dreadful thing—scorpion or tarantula— in the leg of my pantaloons! Quick—quick—help me!"

We instantly rose from our chair, half frightened ourselves. Our friend had broken in so suddenly and unexpectedly upon us, and was so wonderfully agitated, that we knew not whether he was indeed in his senses or not. We looked at him with a sort of suspicion mixed with dread, and hardly knew whether to speak with, or seize and confine him for a madman. The latter we came near attempting.—There he stood quivering and pale, with one hand tightly grasped upon a part of his pantaloons just in the hollow of the knee.

"What's the matter!" at last asked we.

"The matter!" he exclaimed, "oh help me! I've got something here, which just ran up my leg! Some infernal scorpion or lizzard, I expect! Oh, I can't let go; I must hold it. Ah, there!" he shrieked, "I felt it move just then! Oh, these pants without straps! I'll never wear another pair open, at the bottom as long as I live. Ah I feel it again!"

"Feel what?" we inquired, standing at the same time at a respectable distance from the gentleman; for we had just been reading our Corpus Christi correspondent's letter about snakes, tarantulas, and lizards, and began to imagine some deadly insect or reptile in the leg of our friends "unmentionables," as they are sometimes called.

"I don't know what it is," answered the gentleman; "help me to see what it is. I was just passing that old pile of rubbish there in front of your office, and felt it dart up my leg as quick as lightning, and it stopped just here, where I have my hand," and he clenched his fist still more tightly. If it had been the neck of an anaconda we believe he would have squeezed it to a jelly.

By this time two or three of the news boys had come in; the clerks and packing-boys hearing the outcry, stopped working, and editors and all hands stood around the sufferer with looks of mingled sympathy and alarm.

"Bring a chair, Fitz," said we, "and let the gentleman be seated."

"Oh, I can't sit!" said the gentleman; "I can't bend my knee!—if I do it will bite or sting me; no, I can't sit!"

"Certainly you can sit," said we; "keep your leg straight out, and we'll see what you've got."

"Well, let me give it one more hard squeeze; I'll crush it to death," said he, and again he put the force of an iron vice upon the thing. If it had had any life by this time, this last effort must have killed it. He then cautiously seated himself holding out his leg stiff and straight as a poker. A sharp knife was procured; the pants were cut open carefully, making a hole large enough to admit a hand; but he discovered nothing. We were all looking on in almost breathless silence to see the monstrous thing whatever it might be; each ready to scamper out of harms way should it be alive; when suddenly the gentleman became more agitated than ever. "By heavens!" he exclaimed, "its inside my drawers. Its alive—I feel it! Quick!—give me the knife again!" Another incision was made. In went the gentleman's gloved hand once more, and, lo, out came—HIS WIFE'S STOCKING!

How the stocking ever got there we are unable to say; but there it certainly was; and such a laugh as followed, we havn't heard for many a day. Our friend, we know, has told the joke himself and must pardon us for doing so. Tho' this is all about a STOCKING, we assure our readers it is no "YARN."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At N. Orleans, on the 5th instant a Frenchman, whose name is unknown, lost his life by attempting to pass from one car to another while the train was in motion. Falling to the ground, the wheels of the train passed across both his legs below the knees, lacerating them in a most shocking manner. He also received a severe and fatal wound upon the right temple.

Iron War Steamers.

FROM THE PITTSBURG MORNING POST. NOVEMBER 13.

A few weeks since, in directing public attention to the advertisement of the Postmaster General inviting proposals for mail service between New York and Galveston, Texas, we took occasion to urge upon the boat-builders of this city & others the importance of securing the contract & building the required vessels. The vessels, it will be borne in mind, are to be of the most substantial kind, & so constructed constructed that they can be used by the Government, when necessary, as war vessels. Of course it would be best to build them of iron, and would give another opportunity for a display of Pittsburg skill in the construction of iron steamers. We remarked at the time that the iron vessels already built by our enterprising and ingenious mechanics had done much for Pittsburg, in proof of which we take great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the remarks of the editor of the "*Military and Naval Chronicle*" a paper printed in New York city, and devoted exclusively to military and naval affairs, The editor, it would seem has recently been in our city, and whilst here visited the iron war steamer now constructing under the direction of Capt, Hunter. The compliment paid to the capacity of our friend Captain Hunter is well merited; he is highly esteemed in this community as a gentleman of extended scientific acquirements and greatly devoted to his profession. But let the edito. speak for himself;

IRON WAR STEAMERS.—We have on several occasions called the attention of our numerous military readers to the importance of this class of vessels for the protection of our prominent harbors, not only on the Atlantic coast, but also on the shores of our great inland seas.

We had the gratification of visiting not long since, while sojourning at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, the iron war steamer now being constructed under the direction of Captain William W. Hunter, of the United States Navy. It is contemplated that this vessel will be ready for sea in the early part of the spring of 1846; and it is hoped that the Navy Department will direct her commander to visit all the principal cities on the Atlantic coast, in order that the people here may witness the capabilities, to some extent, of that great section of country lying west of the Alleghany Mountains. It would indeed be a novelty to behold in the waters of New York *a large war steamer of eleven hundred tons burden*, barque rigged, built on the head waters of the Ohio, more than two thousand miles from the ocean. Her model is of surpassing beauty, and we hazard the opinion that there are few if any vessels now in our navy that will outsail her, even while under canvass without the aid of her steam power.

"When completely equipped for service, armament all on board, her draught of water will be thirteen feet, enabling her to cross the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi at all times. On her spar-deck are to be four sixty-fo r pounders, mounted on carraiges, fitted in open boxes, which revolve on pivots, enabling them to bear upon any quarter of the compass in an incredibly short space of time. The guns are Paixhan, and will weigh 19,000 pounds each. The gun-deck is pierced for a side battery of thirty-two pounders. Her machinery and motive power are below the water line, and consequently completely protected from the fire of the enemy. She is to be provided with Captain Hunter's submerged propellers, including the recent valuable improvements added thereto by the talented inventor. We are not of the number who believe that steam can be applied to men of war as to entirely supersede the use of sails, from the fact of the impossibility of carrying sufficient fuel for long voyages; but we do not perceive why sails and steam may not harmonize with Hunter propellers, the buckets being so constructed that they shut into the sides of the vessel so soon as the engine is stopped, retarding not in the least the headway of the vessel while under canvass.

"Captain Hunter is a gentlemen of extended information; arrived at that period of life when the powers of the mind are in full vigor; an ornament to the profession he has adopted; and if his life should be spared for a few years to come, he will render essential services to his country, by converting the iron mountains of the West into floating batterries for the defence of that banner of freedom which is dear to us, a birthright priceless when compared to the blood shed in days gone by, that we, our children, and our children's children might repose in safety under its ample folds."

A PATRIARCH GONE!—Mr. ANDREW SNYDER died at Intercouse, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant, in the HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a highly respectable citizen; and was perhaps the oldest man in Pennsylvania.

[*From the Natchez Free-Trader.*

The Origin of the Prairies.

In lately passing through the prairie country we were at some pains in searching for geological facts by which to account for the formation of these vast level plains and their destitution of timber.—The result has satisfied us that they were once covered with water, either as the bottoms of lakes, running streams, or in the same manner of the everglades of Florida. The upper stratum is loose sand or dark loam, such as forms the bottom of lakes and rivers or contiguous marshes; the next is sand, clay, and pebbles of large size, bearing evidence of having been rolled about by the action of the water, and deposited in their present position by the same agency. Large numbers of fossil shells, of fresh water formation, are found in every direction and stratum. Besides these, large erratic blocks of granite; sometimes many feet in circumference and many tons in weight and other transported fragments, are to be met with scattered over all the prairies; and, on the southern shores of the lakes, wherever the superficial sand and gravel have been removed from the rocky strata straight parallel furrows appear ploughed in their smooth surface, running in a general southern direction, and always preserving their parallelism.

The only rational mode of accounting for the appearance of these transported fragments, as no formations of a similar nature exist south of the great lakes, appears to us to be through the agency of water and ice. During the submergence of these vast fields, when the lakes must have disembougued themselves through the Gulf of Mexico, these huge boulders were caught up by the ice, firmly imbedded in it, and driven off by the northern blasts or streams into a more southern climate, and when the ice melted in spring, they were deposited where they now are found. This is to us the only means of accounting for their appearance, as well as parallel furrows in the rocks on the southern shores of the lakes. By what agency this state of affairs was changed, whether by the upheaving of the prairies from the action of internal fires, or their gradual filling up by the annual deposition of the loose detritus washed down by the stream or deposited from the melting ice, it is useless to speculate. But as the whole of the alluvial lands of the valley of the Mississippi are of comparatively recent formation, it is not impropable that the waters of the great lakes washed the bases of the hills on both sides of the Mississippi, and that the whole intervening space, now so fertile and fruitful, was then a dark rolling stream of liquified mud. To us it appears that the whole west is the richest field for the geologist in the world, and none more so than those portions of the country lying between the lakes and the Ohio.

DETROIT.

Detroit is one of the oldest cities in the Union having been founded by Antoine de la Motto Cadillac, under commission of Louis XIV, of France, in 1701—one hundred and forty-four years ago. It was first visited by the Roman Catholic Missionaries in 1620, and the French language is still commonly spoken there.—In most respects art has done less for the city than nature, and this remark is especially true, if the whole field of vision be included, as viewed from some favorable and elevated point. As you approach the city from Lake Erie, a scene of calm and quiet beauty comes over the mind, as you view the old French settlements on the Western margin of the broad and noble stream, and the fertile and cultivated islands which repose in the clear waters on the East. Here are pasture-grounds covered with grazing flocks and herds, and meadows, and fields of standing grain, and farm-houses, and splendid mansions. Detroit itself is situated on the south-west bank of the river, on a plain which extends along the stream and the lakes, and for many miles back into the country. This belt of land is elevated about 30 feet above the surface of the water. The surrounding country though not affording the most generous soil, with proper cultivation, will abundantly repay the toil of the husbandman. It is especially adapted to grazing. Most of the farms in the neighborhood are in the hands of the French, and their decendants,

ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—The freight train of cars from Springfield for Albany ran over an ox in West Springfield on Friday morning, which threw the engine and fourteen of the cars off the track, some of which were badly broken.

A CULINARY HOPE BLIGHTED.—A story has been going the rounds of the papers that tame ducks can be made equal in flavor to canvassbacks, by feeding them on celery occasionally, but, unfortunately for the success of the experiment, the ducks wont eat the celery!

The number of hacks in New York is said to be 208; cabs 250, and omnibusses 239.

Useful Statistics.

The following is from a very useful book just published in Londen, called the "Statistical Companion to the Pocket Book, by C. R. Weld, Esq.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

	Population.	Area Sq. Miles.
Europe,	236,000,000	3,684,841
Asia,	439,000,000	18,000,000
Africa,	99,000,000	12,000,000
America,	47,000,000	14,050,000
Australasia,	1,500,000	3,000,000
Oceanica,	20,000,000	10,000,000
Total,	824,500,000	60,734,841

CLASSIFICATION OF MANKIND ACCORDING TO THEIR RELIGIONS.

Christianity in all its branches,	260,000,000
Judaism,	5,000,000
Islam,	96,000,000
Brahmanism,	80,000,000
Rhuddism,	230,000,000
Other Religiuns,	153,000,000
Total,	824;000,000

CLASIFICATION OF MANKIND ACCORDING TO THEIR LANGUAGES.

The researches made by Balbi for the construction of his *Atlas Ethnographique*, have led him to set down the number of known languages as 2000 at least; but the imperfect state of ethnography, he states, has allowed him to class only 860 languages, and about 5000 dialects; of which number, 143 languages belong to Asia, 53 to Europe, 115 to Africa, 117 to Oceanica, and 422 to America.

VEGETABLE SPECIES.

According to Humboldt there are 38,500 Vegetable Species, viz; 6500 in Aria, 7000 in Europe, 3000 in Africa, 5000 in Oceanica, and 17,000 in America.

POPULATION OF CITIES ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS.

Alexandria, 60,000. Amsterdam, 207,000. Antwerp, 75,000. Athens, 26,237. Berlin, 290,797. Berne, 20,500. Bombay, 230,000. Brussels, 107,000. Calcutta. 230,000. Christiania, 25,000. Constantinople, 5000,000. Copenhagen, 122,000 Dublin, 375,000. Edinburgh, 160,000. Florence, 99,400.—Genoe, 115,500. Hamburgh, 128,000. Jerusalem, 10,000. London, 1,870,727. Leipsic, 47,500. Lisbon, 580,000. Madrid, 236,000. Morrocco, 80,000- Mexico, 138,000. Munich, 108,537. Naples, 350,000. New York, 340,000.—New Orleans, 40,272. Paris, 909,126. Petersburg, 469,720, Pekin, 2,000,000. Pelermo, 140,000. Rome, 148,903.—Stockholm. 83,883. Stuttgart, 38,5000. Turin, 104,000. Vienna, 333,000,

A new Railroad Completed.

The completion and opening of the *Old Colony Railroad*, from Boston to the ancient town of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, was celebrated on Saturday last, The route passes through the town of Dochester, on its seacoast border, crosses the Neponset river near its mouth passes through the villages of Quincy and Braintree, and thence proceeds through or near the villages of South Weymouth, Centre and South Abington, a portion of Hanson, a corner of Halifax, and the village of Kingston, to its termination in Plymouth, a distance of thirty-seven miles.

A large company of stockholders and invited guests left South Boston at ten o'clock and reached Plymouth in about two hours and a half. They were cordially received by the citizens of that hospitable town and escorted to the Pilgrim Hall, where a collation was in readiness. The Hon. Nat. Morton Davis presided, and, after the repast had been dispatched, a number of toasts were given, interspersed with brief and appropriate addresses by the President of the day, the Hon. John Quinsey Adams, the Hon. Daniel Webster, and other guests. Every thing went off well, and the party returned to Boston in the evening, much gratified with their excursion.

It is about a twelvemonth since the above work was commenced, and it has been completed at a cost less than the capital of the company, which is a million of dollars. This constitutes the seventh of the main lines of railroad which now radiate from the city of Boston as a common centre, measuring in all, with their branches, more than eight hundred miles in extent, and some of them destined to be soon much further extended.

New York.

The census just completed in New York city, shows the occupations of the citizens to be as follows:

Number of Inns and Taverns	1360
" Wholesale Stores	1951
" Retail do	4187
" Groceries	1944
" Farmers and Agriculturalists	200
" Merchants	8177
" Manufacturers	1687
" Mechanics	41648
" Attorneys	1014
" Clergymen	279
" Physicians and Surgeons	868
Compensation paid to Clergymen	$268,945

THE HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.

Published every Tuesday at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. If not paid within the year $2,50 will invariably be charged.

From the Ligonier Free Press.

Fort Ligonier.

Next week we will publish a Tale of Fort Ligonier, which we find in the Somerset Herald, which no doubt will be interesting to every reader. Here we give a letter from Col Boquet, which is mainly interesting to us on account of its antiquity. A gentleman of this place has it in his possession, and kindly handed it to us for publication. It is as follows, viz:

FORT PITT Sept. 15th 1763.

SIR:—I received the 10th inst., your Letters of the 8th, and 9th, with the returns of Ligonier; The King's company observes that you have given credit for some barrels of flour, and a strayed ox, wich will, of course, increase the loss of your stores. However, considering all the circumstances, it will be found very moderate.

The Garrison must supply themselves with firewood in the best manner they can, as the general don't make any allowance for that article. You might have the trees cut now and hauled in when you have horses, as I find it a saving not to cut it small in the woods.

Can the inhabitants of Ligonier imagine that the King will pay for their Houses destroyed for the defence of the Fort? At that rate he must pay likewise for two or three hundred pulled down at this post; wcich would be absurd, as those people had only the use and not the property of them; having never been permitted to sell or rent them but obliged to deliver them to the King whenever they left them, as to their furniture, it is their own fault if they have lost it, they might have brought it in, or near the fort.

What Cattle have been used for the garrison, will of course be paid for, but what has been killed or taken by the enemy, I see nothing left to them but to petition the general, to take their case into consideration. I am very sorry for their misfortune, and would assist them if I had in my power—but it is really not. Tho orders forbidding and importation of goods, are given by Sir Jeffrey Amherst: However, upon sending me a list of what may be absolutely wanted, I shall endeavor to grant a permit. One Subtler would be sufficient for that post. We do very well here since we have none at all.

I am sorry to acquaint you that Lieut. Carre, and Potts are included in this reduction, though all the ensigns remain. I shall with great pleasure take the first opportunity to recommend you to the general, for some place, if a staff is established in the garrisons of the continent. I am sir

your obt. humble servant.
H. BOQUET.

Coolael Boquet wrote on the opposite page of the same letter as follows:

FORT PITT, Sept. 30, 1763.

I received your letter of the 25th. with the returns for September.

Major Campbell will change your garrison, and however disagreeable those things are, you must be persuaded that we do what we can, and not what we would choose. If the Ship Carpenters now here are not sent to the Lakes, you may defer them a couple of days to fit Barracks for 50 men, for I dont think we shall have more to spare. Blankets are certainly very necessary and I will sent them.

Fuel for winter is (here the line was illegible) article. As I cannot help you at present in that, you must keep two horses going, and I'll send you some Indian Corn. I wish Major Campbell could give some assistance to cut trees, at least but I know how difficult it is upon a march to do these things. You will not forget to send the rice and axes, you received from Bedford for this Post, with the seeds.

I am dear sir

your most ob't servant
H. BOQUET.

LIEUT. BLANE.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.

ANOTHER FIRE AT QUEBEC.

There is a rumor in town to-day of another fire in that unfortunate city. It is said that the flames were seen by the passengers on board the steamer Quebec, which left for this city, after they reached Pointe aux Tremble, a distance of twenty-one miles from Quebec. We hope there may be some mistake, but we have seen a gentleman who was on board, and he appears to entertain no doubt that another serious conflagration has taken place.

The Commercial Advertiser says.—"If the flames were seen at Point aux Tremble we fear the fire was in the upper town, where the buildings are generally more valuable than they are outside the gates."

Quebec Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov, 13th,

LOSS OF THE SHIP EUROPEAN.—I am sorry to have to inform you that accounts have been received here this morning, from the Saguenay, which have no doubt of the melancholy loss of the ship European, Captain M'Ride, which sailed hence on the morning of the 1st inst, for Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of wheat, flour, ashes, &c. It is stated that she was cast ashore on the Mille Roches Point, during the late gale from the East, and will be a total wreck; her masts had been cut to prevent her falling over. Three of the crew were drowned.

The passengers, Mr. Auld and Mrs. Auld, and a young lady, (daughter of an officer of the 14th Regiment) of Montreal, were all saved, and are now at one of the ports in good health. They will probably come up by land.

The European is one of the finest vessels built at the Clyde last winter, and was only her second voyage from your port.

Great Fire in Chillicothe.

From an *extra* of the "Ancient Metropolis," published in Chillicothe, Ohio, we have the following painful intelligence:

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 19.

A fire broke out in our city, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the building on the corner of Paint and Main streets, occupied by Douglas & Vansing, Druggists the Scioto Gazette Printing office, and Miller's Confectionary. This building was entirely destroyed, with 7 or 8 frame ones adjoining, as follows: The dry good stores of Sultzbacher, and Hern, John Ewing's saddler shop, the Advertiser Printing Office, Gibbs and Robbison's tailor shop.—Shuschill's boot and shoe shop, Steele's tailor shop, and Alex. Ewing's saddler shop.

C. C. Allen, the proprietor of the Gazette, lost everything in his office—The press of the Advertiser office and most of the type were saved. The other establishments succeeded in rescuing a portion of their goods from the flames, though in a damaged condition.

We have not heard any estimate of the entire loss.

Eruption of Mount Hecla.

The *Kjobeniunsposi*, Danish journal gives the following account of the new eraption of Mount Hecla:

"Hecle, after reposing 80 years, threatens, according to private letters, to ravage Iceland. In the night of the 1st of September a frightful subteranean groaning filled the inhabitants around it with terror. This continued till midday on the 2d, when the Mountain burst in two places with a terrible crash, and vomited masses of fire. In former times these explosions came from the summit, where Hecla has no regular formed carter; but this time torrents of lava flowed down two gorges on the flanks of the mountain. Letters from Reikjavik, of the 13th, state up to that day no great damage had been done in the Syssels of Rangervalla and Arnds, situated close to the mountain, inasmuch as the opening whence the ignited masses issue are fortunately on the North and North-west side, and consequently, took that direction in which there is nothing but barren heaths. Besides, the wind having continually blown from the South and South-west has driven the ashes and dust towards the opposite point. From the clouds of smoke and vapor, the top of the volcano could not be seen.—sheep on the heaths were driven down the plains, but not till several of them were burnt. The waters of the neighboring rivers, near the eruption, became so hot that the fish were killed, and was impossible for one to ford them on horseback. Although the lava and ashes took a Northern direction, the eruption was not known on that side of the island till after the 11th, and even as late as the 15th the people at the Syssels of Mule, in the North-east, were ignorant of it. In the Western parts, the noise accompanying the eruption was distinctly heard, like rolling of distant thunder. Nothing was heard at Reikjavik."

Selkirk's Settlement.

This colony is located about 700 miles above St. Peters. It consists of about 6000 inhabitants, mostly connected with the Hudson Bay Company. We have heard, that of late years, the population of the colony was rather on the decrease. A number of our most respectable citizens emigrated from Europe, and reached this place by the above route, though we never heard them recommend it as a very agreeable way. The colonists are mostly adventurers, of which we presume the subject of the following to be rather a rare specimen. One year ago last June, he passed this place, accompanied by his wife and others, on their way to the above settlement. They left St. Peters, twelve in company, but having lost their way the endured almost every kind of privation, and were one hundred and twenty days in reaching their place of destination. Four of their horses froze to death, starvation stared them in the face, and after subsisting on frogs, and cutting their way for forty miles through a forest, they arrived where their wants were supplied. Our traveller then took a tramp over to the Missouri river, and on his return, fell in with the Missouri drovers, and was with them at the time of their attack by the Sissiton Sioux Indians. He is now on his way to Scotland to see about some property which he has lately inherited. Whether he will choose to return to the Red River settlement by way of the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and Oregon, or to come up the Mississippi by way of Cape Horn, we are not advised, bnt it is reasonable to sppuose that a man who likes to travel so well will be best satisfied with the longest way.—*Galena Adver.* Oct 24.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the barque Meteor, at New York, the editors of the New Xork Sun have received files of the Rio Journal to 1st. ult. inclusive, and a letter from Rio dated 25th ult., confirming our previous advices of the seizure of all the principal ports at or near the entrance to the La Plata, Buenos Ayres alone excepted, which the combined fleets of France and England were preparing to attack, or to seize the large Island of Martin Garcia in the harbor.

IMPROVEMENTS AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Professor Gourand has disposed of his Niagara Falls property to Gen. Charles M. Reed, of Erie, (Pa.) who intends to carry out the project originated by Mr. Rathbun, and build a public house at the Falls second to none in the West.

Foreign News.

From Bicknell's Repoeter.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Thirteen Days Later from Europe.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the New York Herald Extra, containing London advices to the 3d inst., and Liverpool to the 4th inclusive.

The news, as it will be seen, is important.

The short crops in England and all over Europe, a revulsion in railway speculations, and a fall in stocks and public securieties, have combined to produce in some degree, a financial and commercial panic.

The iron continues brisk, and masters and men are well employed. In the price of pig iron a slight decline has taken place; it is now quoted at £4 15s, in Glasgow.

The steamship Marmora, from New York and Liverpool, for Constantinople, put into Cove 2d of November, with coals on fire, and would discharge them.

Nearly all descriptions of produce have received a check, but there is nothing so gloomy ahead, that a speedy and healthy reaction may not take place.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. The opening of the ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present number.

A morning paper stated a day or two back, that a treasury order had been transmitted to, and received at, the Dublin Custom House, admitting grain free of duty. This statement turns out to be incorrect; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the Government. An evening paper has published a statement to the effect that Wheat and other descriptions of Corn, are to be admitted immediately, at a low figure.—Wheat at sixpense per bushel, and the other kinds still lower; but this statement although put forth imposingly, is also considered premature.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Roberet Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the *qui vive* to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the London Gazette, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they looked in vain. The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

The decision of the government must speedily be known, because if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic, but the St. Lawrence, will be closed by the ice. As regards the former, however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbors, and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the self same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens, than are the continental rulers for theirs?"

The real fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act until he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to cavil out the qustion, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potatoe disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency. A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcemeat of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinent will be made public.

The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuffs" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets. As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held at the house of Sir Robert Peel, yesterday afternoon.

FAMINE EXPECTED IN ENGLAND.

Hitherto, the cycle of seasons has befriended Sir Robert Peel. Flour good harvests in succession, have filled the exchequer—filled the stomachs of the lieges—made the nation prosperous—the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending.—Fears have seized the public mind. In Ireland matters look appaling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of "Open the ports and let in corn duty free!" is heard, on all sides, reverberated from every part of the empire. The "pressure from without" has made itself heard in Downing street, and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone for ever. A third of the potatoe crop in Ireland is destroyed.

The Government has sent scientficprofessors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the People's food—the esculent that Cobbett abhorred—is unfit for use.—What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked-for emergency? "Open the ports," is the exclamation, and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the, wind paralysed between affection for his sliding scale, and the horrors of public famine. There he is, balancmg the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law.—The ports must be opened. O'Connell, who assmes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of public money to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent. on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island—and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain. Large demands these—will they be conceded? A day or two solve the question; and in the meantime speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its agency

TERRIBLE RAILWAY REVULSION.

The railway mania has received its *quietus*. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the re-action has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation and bankruptcy to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of respectable persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of common humanity. The Times has been foremost in this work of "fluttering the Volcians." It matters little what motives may have prompted the potentates of Printing-houses Square to sound a tocsin; whether jealousy of their contemporaries, or vexed that they did not participate equally in the spoil, or a determination to destroy the game of those who did—all this is beside the question. "We try the act, the motive Heaven can judge." The only regret is, that it was not done sooner. But certain it is, that The Times, true to its character of seizing the right moment for acting upon fears, or controlling the public mind, kicked the beam at the critical instant, and to some extent produced the revulsion which is now witnessed. But without desiring to undervalue the power and the influence of the journal in question, it would be weak to attribute the prostration in the share market solely ro its thunder.

The Bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the harvest, and the state of the potato crop, above all, and beyond all, the ridiculous experiments which the projectors of the numberless moonshine companies made upon the common sense of mankind—those causes, irrespective of the diurnal monitor, have forced the declension to its present point. The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of hunting the purlieus and officers of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of of allotments to the best account! One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery during the height of the mania, the astounding sum of £500,000.

The appropriation of the property is others by fraud or misrepresentation, of pronounced felony by the law of the land; whereas, for a system, based for the most part on falsehood and deceit there appeals to be no legal restraint—certainly no legal remedy. Now that people have time to reflect and to analyze, they find that out of thirty-three sets of provinciel committees, the name of one party appears 23 times; the names of two others, 19 times; of three, 17 times; of fourteen, 14 times; of thirty-three, 8 times; of twenty-nine, 9 times; and of twenty-two, 10 times! Can further proof be needed of the systematic attack upon the pockets of the lieges, which this cunning and clever scoundrelism has worked. But when the cloud, which now hangs like a pall over every species of railway speculation, has been cleared away—when the market has been thoroughly sifted of the "bears" and the "stag" of legitimate enterprise, the result will be better for the country and for capitalists. Thunder storms clear the atmosphere, and the convulsions in the physical, produce consequences hardly less beneficial than these in the commercial world. A better class of men—men of stability and substance, step in and take the place of the rotten reeds which are now being kicked with scorn out of the way.

The coming session of Parliament is dreaded by many weak and delicate members, and their fears can scarcely be said to be groundless, for the heated atmosphere of the wretchedly inefficient and contracted committee rooms, crowded to suffocation with the members of the committee, with witnesses, with barristers, engineers and others, during the greater part of the day, is enough to paralyse sensitive nerves, to say nothing of the midnight legislation, of which the morning's labor is only the precursor. Upon the whole, whether we view the crash wich is now dealing precuniary destruction over the land, or whether we regard the drain upon the national resources, which the carrying out of so many new projects will entail upon the future—whether we glance at the fearful derangement of the monetary system that must follow in the train of these adventures, as surely as the flash precedes the rolling of the thunder—or whether we limit our vision to the case of individual victims, and to the wretchedness which it has brought and will yet bring, to many smiling hearths and happy homes—the subject in every phase in which it can be viewed, requires the prompt application of practical, comprehensive, and sagacious statesmanship; and it ought, nay, it must, receive it instanter, at the hands of the "powers that be."

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike road company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township, on the 1st Monday (5th day) of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
nov18 President.

☞Bedford Inquirer publish 5 times and charge Company.

Notice.

Estate of Abraham Weaber deceased.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Abraham Weaber, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said towhship, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Saturday the 6th of December next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JONA. WEABER.
DANIEL WEABER,
Oct28 '45-6t* Executors,

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 8th day of December next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

Account of Jacob Blough, Administrator of John Good, deceased.

Account of Henry F Younkin and Frederick Younkin, Administrators of Frederick Younkin, deceased.

Account of A J Colborn and George Pringey, administrators of Abraham Colborn, dec'd

Account of Jacob Cook, Jr, administrator of Conrad Beal, dec'd.

Supplemental account of Redding B Conover, one of the administrators of Solomon Sutter, dec'd.

Account of Redding B Conover, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of Joshua Cooper, dec'd.

Account of Joel Miller, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of George Seese, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Miller and Andrew Schrack, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christian Schrack, dec'd.

Account of Isaac Kauffman and Daniel Yoder, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Kauffman, deceased.

Second Supplemental account of Peter Rhoads, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Casper Keller, deceased.

Account of Henry Walter, Jacob Walter and Gillian Walter, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Walter, deceased.

Account of George Flickinger, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Burkhart, dec'd.

Account of John Neff, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Michael Harbaugh, dec'd.

Account of Thomas Hanna, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Johnson, dec'd.

Account of John Sturtz, acting administrator of Christian Sturtz, dec'd.

Account of Daniel Lepley, administrator of Christian Shockey, deceased—who in his lifetime was administrator of Joseph Cline, deceased—as also the account of said Lepley, administrator de bonis non of said Joseph Cline, dec'd.

Account of Joseph Lehman administrator of Jacob Levingston deceased.

Account of Emanuel Smith Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Shaffer deceased.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, *Register.*
Somerset, Nov. 1845.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

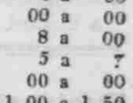
HO!

Journeymen Cordwainers!

THIS WAY IMMEdiately, and a real scientific Bootmaker will find constant employment; and good wages will be given. ALSO, one who can box the craft from a Stogey Boot to Ladies' Gaiter, will also receive employment, at good wages. Enquire at the shop of DANIEL E DAVIS.
nov11 '45 Snyders' Row.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Addison township, Somerset county, a Red Steer with some white on



his back and belly, and a slit in his brisket, supposed to be about a year and a half old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away or he will be disposed of as the law directs.
nov25 '45 JOHN A MITCHELL.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 50 a 6 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	1 00 a 1 10
Rye,	"	a 0 50
Corn,	"	50 a 0 55
Oats,	"	28 a 0 00
Potatoes	"	31 a 0 37
Apples,	"	31 a 0 37
" dried	"	37 a 0 50
Peaches dried	"	1 00 a 1 25
Butter, per pound,		15 a 0 18
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	3 a 0 5
Chickens, per dozen,		1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	10 a 0 12
Stone Coal, per bushel,		7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$4 40 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	45 a 50
Corn	40 a 00
Oats	35 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 06
Wool	22 a 35

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	—
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	
Chillicothe	
Sciota	
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	1
Granville	4
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1
Farmers Bank of Canton	2
Urbana,	4

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois.

State Bank	40 | Shawnestown —

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Cor ner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

Read! Read!! Read!!!

Persons indebted to us longer than six months, are requested to make payment before the 1st of January next. Those interested will save money by attending to this notice.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

A recent meeting in Huntingdon recommended Gen. James Irvine, of Centre, as the next Whig candidate for Governor, and a correspondent of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer advances the claims of the Hon. James Cooper, of Adams. Both these gentlemen stand deservedly high in the Whig party, and either of them would make a popular candidate, and, if elected, a good Governor. But there are reasons why the claims of neither should be pressed at this time. Gen. Markle made a hard run last year under very unfavorable circumstances, and his friends very justly claim for him another trial at the next Gubernatorial election. "Old Mississiniwa" is a "strong team"—and if he will consent to become a candidate again when the time for making a nomination arrives, he will in our judgment be able to run a larger vote upon his own individual merits than any other man in Pennsylvania.

A Persevering Tyler Man.

A Washington Correspondent of the Ohio Statesman gives the following, in regard to one of Tyler's office holders.—Shortly before retiring from office, Mr. Tyler appointed a certain Alonza Smith, as a sort of travelling agent to the South American Republics, agreeing that he should receive from the Government eight dollars per day, and have his travelling expenses paid, while engaged in the discharge of the duties appertaining to his office. The present Administration has been anxious to recall Mr. Smith, but cannot find out in what part of the world he is sojourning, and it is thought he will hold on to his office and his contract for a few years longer at least, and will then re-appear and demand his fees and perquisites!

Anti-Tariff Meeting.

After the recent demonstrations by a portion of the "Democracy" of Pittsburg, in favor of the present Tariff, it will no doubt excite some surprise with our readers to learn, that another portion of the same party, in the same place, have still more recently held an ANTI-Tariff meeting, at which it was roundly asserted that "the protective policy was at war with the spirit of Democratic principles, and inimical to the rights of the laboring classes."

The meeting was held on the 22d ultimo; and the Pittsburg Age, in noticing its proceedings says:—"The Democratic party of this city and county, may now be considered as fairly embarked in the Anti-Tariff policy, or, at least, committed to follow the Administration in its course, be it friendly or otherwise to the protective principle."

The Mormons.

The latest accounts from Nauvoo state, that the Mormons are actively engaged in making preparations for removing to California. They have already organized twdnty-five companies of one hundred familes each. Each family will have a wagon drawn by oxen and supplied with every thing necessary for the journey, and a troop of horse is to act as an advance guard. The Mormon people, both from Europe and the United States, are called upon to congregate at the Bay of St. Francisco. Their whole number is estimated at two-hundred thousand!

SNOW.—On Sunday morning it commenced snowing moderately, and has continued with but little intermission since—and at the time we are going to press, (Monday 12 o'clock) the ground is covered to the depth of at least 12 inches.

HOGS.—The Chilicothe Metropolis says:—"It is now generally conceded that the ruling price for hogs in this market, during the present season will be four dollars per hundred. At Alton and St. Louis, pork is work $3 to $3.50 and beef $2,50. Thhe Quincy Whig says: We are inclined to think that the article this fall and winter will command prices satisfactory to the farmers."

The Flour Market.

The following are the prices of Flour according to our latest accounts:—

BALTIMORE—Nov. 21.—$5 87 a $6; tho' sales closed at $5 75.

CINCINNATI—Nov. 22.—$4 50; $4 60, a $4 65.

NEW YORK—Nov. 22.—$7 25, $7 a $7 09.

PHILADELPHIA—Nov.23—$6 50; $6 62 a $6 79.

The Foreign News.

The Foreign News, which we publish at length, is of a highly interesting character. The scarcity of, and consequent pressing demand for all kinds of bread-stuffs in England, will have a considerable bearing upon prices in this country, and be the means of draining it of much of its surplus supply.

Speculations in Bread-Stuffs.

The intelligence by the late arrivals from Europe has induced heavy operations in flour and wheat, and those who engaged in the business first, will no doubt realize handsome profits upon their investments of capital. But prices cannot keep up very long. The present year's crop of wheat in the United States amounts to 125,000,000 bushels, which is an excess over that of last year, of 22,000,000. Michigan alone produced 7,000,000 bushels; and the arrivals at Detroit by the Central Railroad, amounted recently to 10,000 bushels per day.

☞The majority in favor of a State Convention in New York, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of that State, in 27 counties, is 90,000. The majority in the whole State is estimated at 150,000.

Santa Anna.

It is the opinion of well-informed persons, who have been watching the progress of events in Mexico, that Santa Anna will ere long be again restored to power.

☞Congress met yesterday. We expect to receive the President's Message in time for our next paper.

New York Election.

It is now settled that the Senators elected this year stand THREE Whig to FIVE Loco-Foco.—Last year, ONE Whig, ONE Native, SIX Loco.—The new Senators are as follows:

1st Dist. Edward Sanford, Loco, by 5,500 plurality, not maj.

2nd. Saxton Smith, Loco, by some 4 to 5,000 maj.

3d. Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven, W. & A. R. by over 5,000.

4th. Samuel Young, Loco, by about 1,000.

5th. Joshua A. Spencer, Whig, by about 1,000.

6th. Thomas J. Wheeler, Loco, by about 1,000.

6th. Richard H. Williams, Loco, by about 100.

8th. Gideon Hard, Whig, by some 5,500.

The Assembly will stand about 54 Whig to 74 Loco, or, more precisely, 51 Whigs, 71 Locos, 6 Anti-Rent. Greene has elected both Locos, one of whom is, like the Rensselaer Whig Members, favorable to the objects of the Anti-Renters, though not distinctively of their party. We think the Independant ticket is elected in Ostego County, (1 Whig; 2 sort of Locos,) though the regular Sheriff has succeeded. We presume both the Ulster Members are loco, though this is not absolutely certain. In Columbia we still hope that Pitts, Loco is beaten by Halstead, W. running on the Anti-Rent ticket. We cannot yet tell which party has 2 of the 3 Members from Dutchess, so close is the vote. In Cayuga, it is believed but not proved that one Loco is elected. Cattaraugus is believed to be Whig, but is very close and but partially heard from. It seems idle, therefore to give a table of Members elect until the Official Canvasses shall tell us who they are. St. Lawrence gives Col. Young over 1500 majority and elects him. John M. Holley is beaten by a shameful apathy among the Whigs of Ontario. —N. Y. Tribune.

Senator from Georgia.

The Legislature of Georgia has elected the Hon. J. M. BERRIEN, United States Senator for the unexpired term ending in 1847. It will be remembered that Mr. Berrien, a short time since, resigned his place in the Senate, but having consented again to serve, the Legislature has re-instated him for the balance of the term.

☞BENNING W. JENNESS has been appointed U. S. Senator by the Governor of New Hampshire, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Hon. Levi Woodbury as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

☞The Hon. JOSEPH W. CHALMERS, of Marshall county, Mississippi, has been appointed by the Governor of that State, U. S. Senator in Congress, vice Hon. Jacob Thompson, who declined the appointment.

GEORGIA.—Ware, Whig has been elected to the House of Representatives from Madison Co. by 14 majority. There was a tie at the October election between the Whig and Loco Foco candidates.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

We would call the attention of some of our subscribers to the following reasonable and well settled rules of Law in relation to publishers, and the patrons of newspapers.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give EXPRESS NOTICE to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If Subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima-facia" evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

☞Thanksgiving day was pretty generally observed by our citizens.

The Government Paper and the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

The officiel paper again parades half a column of resolutions which it says were adopted by the Baltimore (Presidential) Convention, and which embody the Republican creed. For the "Republican," which has as many hues as the chameleon and more phases than the moon, we care nothing, but it is A POSITIVE UNTRUTH to say that the resolutions cited by the Union were adopted at the Baltimore Convention. It may appear so upon the record, but it is not so in fact.

The Convention met on the 27th of May, 1844, and adjourned on the 30th.

The whole business of making a President was finished on the afternoon of the 29th, Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire, having introduced Mr. Polk's name on the morning of that day!

On the morning of the 30th, (the session being a short one,) Mr. Butler of N. York introduced a series of Resolutions, among which we find the following, now quoted by the Union to prove that the whole Democratic party is pledged to the whole of Oregon:

"Resolved, THAT OUR TITLE TO THE 'WHOLE OF THE TERRITORY OF OREGON IS CLEAR AND UNQUESTIONABLE; that 'no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power, and 'that the reoccupation of Oregon and the reannexation of Texas, at the earliest 'practicable period, are great American 'measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union."

In answer to this resolution, and the authority claimed for it, we assert that NOT ONE-FIFTH OF THE DELEGATES WERE PRESENT WHEN IT WAS ADOPTED, and therefore that it was not the act of the Convention, but at most the act of a committee. All was "confusion, worse confounded," when the Committee on Resolutions was authorized, and when the resolutions were adopted. Great bodies of the so-called Democratic party then, and ever since, have practically repudiated the doctrines of this resolution.

All this was after Mr. Van Buren had been kicked out of the Convention by the perseverance of bold and open foes, and the intrigue, treachery, and weakness of professed and real friends. The world, we believe, never gave exhibition to so much double-dealing, falsehood, and hypocrisy as was practised in this same Baltimore Convention of 1844, from which the Union now puts forth a new "Republican creed!" What now is to become of the creed of '98, which the memorable organ has harped upon for forty-one years past? —New York Express.

We understand that the Pottawatamie Indians had another interview with the President yesterday, when Half-day, the Indian orator, through the Interpreter, informed him that their grievances had not been relieved, as they were unable to come to any satifactory adjustment of their business before the Commissioners appointed to treat with them. The President replied that he would direct the negotiation to be re-opened, perhaps on a new basis. It is understood that the Indians declined the country offered them as a new home in exchange for their lands northeast of the Missouri river, and another location will in all probability be tendered to them. Every philanthropist must hope that the remnants of all the Indian tribes on our border may be fairly and kindly dealt with.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Horrible Murder.

Just as we were putting the paper to press this morning, we were startled with the news of an aggravated murder, which was committed yesterday about one o'clock at the house of Thomas Evans on the Mount Braddock farm, in Dunbar tp. It appears that Evans and his brother-in-law named Bliss, had some misunderstanding previous to the fatal affray, and that Bliss repaired to the house of Evans with a stone in his hand, in order to make an assault upon his person, when Evans inflicted a great many blows on Bliss' head with an instrument called a corn-cutter, cutting open and fracturing his skull in a most shocking manner. They were both men of families. Evans has fled, but pursuit is now being made by officers and citizens; and it is hoped, he will be captured, to answer before the tribunal of his country, for the awful deed he has perpetrated.—Uniontown Dem.

The Camanche Indians.

These Arabs of the American wilderness range over our continent from Arkansas to California, and from Oregon to Mexico, plundering frontier settlements, murdering the whites, and stealing children. They sell the white girls to neighboring Indian tribes, retaining the boys to train up as chiefs and warriors. The present great war chief is a red-haired Scotchman, who was stolen from his parents while quite young. They use the bow and arrow; and among their twenty-five thousand warriors, they have only twelve hundred rifles. The British Government is said to have had an interview with some of their chiefs early in the present year, near Monterey, in Upper California; and the presence of their warriors in Texas is always attributed to hostile motives; they having an old grudge against the Texans for the murder of a number of their chiefs, out of revenge, at San Antonia a few years ago, while in the Texan camp. They are a faithless race, and seldom or never make treaties. They live principally upon parched wheat, which they carry with them in small bags. They never eat animal food. Their villages are usually built among the mountains, where their wives, children, and old men are protected by natural fortifications. A Camanche always fights to the last; and seldom or never has one of them been taken prisoner. In athletic and equestrian feats they excel every other tribe; and, to their honor be it recorded that a Camanche never offers an indignity to a female. In burning the frontier settlements in the United States and Mexico, they make it a principle to murder every adult, male and female, over fifteen or sixteen years of age; but on some occasions, when they rob the dwellings of the rich, they carry off the young women to obtain ransom money from the relatives or friends of the captured. In one instance, a few months ago, they took two daughters of a rich Mexican in Durango, and received five thousand dollars for their safe return.

FROM HAYTI.

By the Mary Clinton we have intelligence from Cape Haytien to the 30th ultimo.

On the 26th ultimo the Dominicans surprised the Haytien garrison at Lexavon, consisting of about three hundred men, and after killing, according to the official accounts, one hundred and twenty-eight men, including a colonel, took possession of the place. On receipt of this intelligence, the President, ordered all the troops at Cape Haytien to march for Lexavon; but information arriving the next day that the Dominicans had evacuated and burnt the town, the order for marching was countermanded. Lexavon is the principal frontier town on this side of the island, about eighteen leagues to the eastward of Cape Haytien, and just within the Spanish lines. The Haytiens took it from the Dominicans in July last.

The President is still preparing his grand expedition for the reduction of the Spanish part of the island, which, it is said, will be ready to march in the course of a month.

The President had ordered all the ministers and members of the Council of State to reside at Cape Haytien, and several of the officials had already arrived from Port au Prince.—Boston Whig.

☞Another eruption of Mount Hecla, in Iceland, the first during 80 years, has burst forth and threatens to ravage the island. A Danish paper says:

In the night of the 1st of September a frightful subterranean groaning filled the inhabitants with terror. This continued till mid-day on the 2d, when the mountain burst in two places with a horrible crash, and vomited masses of fire. In former times these explosions came from the summit, where Hecla has no regularly formed crater; but this time torrents of lava flowed down two gorges on the flanks of the mountain. For the clouds of smoke and vapor the top of the volcano could not be seen. The sheep on the heaths were driven down to the plains, but till several of them were burnt. The waters of the neighboring rivers near the eruption became so hot that the fish were killed, and it was impossible for any one to ford them even on horseback.

The Basle Gazette publishes intelligence of the slipping of a mountain in the Grigons on the 7th ult. It occurred at Buschlaws, and carried away an entire forest of young trees. On the 14th, another catastrophe of the same nature occurred; immense masses of rock were rolled into the valley, inhabitants of which fled in the greatest consternation. The damage done is estimated at 400,000f.

The Bountiful West.

A run westward upon the Railroads, and along the line of the Canals, enabled us to see, and to some extent REALIZE the abundant and abounding Agricultural resources of the West. The quantity of FLOUR coming forward is beyond all precedent. The canal is taxed to its utmost capacity, with Boats. An intelligent Forwarder, who has constantly upon the Tow Path for the last fifteen years, and who knows pretty accurately the extent of the means for removing property, and with whom we travelled on Monday, gave it as his opinion that there was then at least TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Barrels of Flour afloat between Buffalo and Albany. He counted, within the distance of ten miles, east of Utica, seventy-five Boats, SEVENTY-THREE of which were loaded wholly, or in part, with Flour. Every thing in the shape, form or semblance of a Canal Boat, has been set in motion. An enterprizing Miller at Rochester, foreseeing the exigency that occurred, purchased an acre of old Scows that lay sunk in the Basin, and now has a dozen of them employed in the Transportation of Flour.

The weather continues mild and there is reason to suppose that the Canal will continue navigable for a week or two longer.—Albany Jour.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER HIBERNIA.—The steamship Hibernia, which left Boston on the 1st instant for Liverpool, struck on the point of Cape Race, Newfoundland, in a dense fog, on the night of the 5th, three days out from Halifax. In consequence of leaking considerably she put into St. Johns, Newfoundland, for repairs, where she arrived on the subsequent evening. A letter from Mr. Cunard, at Halifax, gives the particulars of occurrence, from which we learn that the steamer received but slight damage, and it was expected that she would proceed on her voyage in a couple of days.—National Intelligencer.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. H. R. Kern, Mr. L. BEACAM, of Connellsville, to Miss MELVINA REISINGER, of Somerset bor.

☞Accompanying the above notice we received a handsome slice of delicious wedding cake, for which the young couple have our thanks and best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

DIED:

On Monday the 24th ult., infant child of Mr. Geo. Knepper, aged about 2 years.

On Thursday morning last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SUSAN consort of Daniel Berkey, in the 66th year of her age.

In Somerset township on Saturday morning last, JOHN son of Isaac Young, in the 3d year of his age.

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Is offensive war justifiable under any circumstances?

Essayist, Runnells.

Those interested will please attend.
A. S. RUNNELLS, Sec.

DIVIDEND.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, residing in Somerset county, are hereby informed, that a dividend of one per cent will be paid to them by Mr. Samuel Kimmel near Stoystown.

PETER SCHELL, Treas.
dec2 '45

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Lydia has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date, 24th day of October, 1845. SAMUEL REAM.
Turkeyfoot, Oct 24 '45—dec2-3t*

PAY UP!!!

ACCORDING to a late Law, unless the State tax due from the several counties be paid into the State Treasury by the 1st of January 1846, five per cent interest is to be added to the amount.—The collectors of Somerset county must therefore pay up immediately or costs will be made. F. WEIMER,
JNO. R. KING.
PETER BERKEY,
dec2 '45 Commissioners.

5-0-0-0 A-C-R-E-S OF MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at the house of George Parker in Jennerville, on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1845, the premises and site of Jackson Furnace, together with about 5000 ACRES OF LAND RICH IN

IRON ORE,
Bituminous Coal & Limestone

well supplied with water power and timber for several furnaces, &c., situate in Jenner townsip, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining a good settlement of farmers, connected by a good turnpike road with the Pennsylvania Canal at Johnstown, and the Stoystown and Greensburg turnpike passing through these lands, being part of the estate of the late Charles Ogle, deceased.

This property will be well worth the attention of those who may wish to secure mineral lands.

A draft of these lands can be seen at the house of Mr. George Parker, in Jennerville.

Further information can be had by addressing a letter to the subscriber, residing in Somerset, Somerset county, Pa.

EMILY OGLE, Acting Executrix of C. Ogle, dec'd.
dec2 '45

Valuable REAL ESTATE in Somerset, for sale on reasonable terms.

THE subscriber will sell the house and lot which he now occupies, situate on Main street in the Borough of Somerset, on accommodating terms.

ALSO, an out-lot, adjoining the borough, containing one entire square being in meadow and under good fence. Persons wishing to purchase cheap property will do well to call and examine.

sept2 '45 3m WM P SCHELL.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the first of August last, two red brindled HEIFFERS, with spreckled faces, supposed to be 3 years old; also one red heiffer, same age each has a slit in the right ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

nov18 '45. SIMON PHILIPPI.

NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been filed in my office and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, at the Adjourned Court, 8th December next, for confirmation and allowance, of which all persons interested are required to take notice, viz:

The Account of Henry L. Holbrook, assignee of John Younkin, (of F.)

The Account of Charles Heilley, assignee of Jacob Flickinger.

SAMUEL W PEARSON, Prot.
Prot'ys office, Somerset, nov11.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county of Somerset, at the instance of a certain Elias Diel, of Greenville township, in the county of Somerset, yeoman, against a certain Daniel Flexer of the township and county aforesaid, yeoman, whereon certain goods, chattles, and other effects of the said Daniel Flexer have been attached, and are now in the custody of George Klingaman, Jr, and Jacob Lint of the same township until they shall be disposed of according to law.

This is, therefore, to give notice to the creditors of the said Daniel Flexer to appear on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at the office of George W Haller, Esq, in the township aforesaid, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the said act.

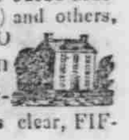
GEO. W. HALLER, J. P.
October 25, 1845—nov25

Administrators' Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19. December next, the following real estate, late the property of Valentine Flamm, deceased, viz:—One

Plantation or tract

of land, situate in Somerset township, containing ONE HUNDRED AND NINE acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bowman, Jacob Mosholder, Samuel Pile, (of A.) and others, on which are erected a TWO story house, log barn and other improvements, about SIXTY acres clear, FIFTEEN thereof in meadow.



Terms.—One third in hand, and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Mosholder and Nicholas Flamm, administrators, of the estate of said deceased.

By the Court,
JOHN O KIMMEL, Clk.

N. B. If the above property is not sold on the day above mentioned, it will be offered for rent, on the same day, by public outcry for one year from the 1st of April next.

JOCOB MOSHOLDER,
NICHOLAS FLAMM.
nov25 Adm'rs.

Administrator's Sale OF Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Peter Wingart, deceased, viz:

ONE PLANTATION

or tract of land situate in Greenville township, Somerset county, containing

500 ACRES,

and allowance, more or less, about 80 acres whereof are cleared, about 7 acres of which are in meadow—the remainder is well timbered and abounds in white pine, adjoining land of John S Weimer, and Christian Meese, commonly known as the "Gibler tract." The buildings

are a two story LOG HOUSE and cabin stable. The Cumberland and Somerset turnpike passes through the property,

Terms—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually during her lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided amongst the heirs and legal representatives, of said deceased. One third in hand, and the balance in four equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured on the premises by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Attendance will be given by Benjamin Hay, administrator.

By the Court,
JOHN O KIMMEL,
nov25 '45 Clerk

PLUMP AND PLAIN.—A Southern Locofo editor makes the following frank announcement.

"We shall not support any man for office short of $10, besides his annunciation fee. That's what the lawyers charge for attending to an assault and battery case, which is a light and lovely occupation compared with that of editorially attending to a candidate's case, to say nothing of the awful wear and tear of conscience in this peculiar branch of our business,"

Poetry.

Life's Sunny Spots.

BY THE LATE WM. LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smiles amid the gloom;
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged whate'er his lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols brightly as a bird—
She's too, a sunny spot.

The child who lifts at morn and eve,
In prayer its tiny voice;
Who grieves whene'er its parent grieves,
And joys when they rejoice,
In whose bright eyes young genius glows,
Whose heart without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose,
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road
One spot of brighter glow!
Where sorrow half forgets its load
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child his honor blot;
But still undimm'd that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

Here is one of the inimitable dog stories of the Nashua Telegraph;

A Smart Dog.

There is enough of the dog mixed up in the following story to entitle it to the name of a "dog story." A man down East had been exceedingly annoyed by wolves, which destroyed his sheep. In the course of time a dog-fancier offered to sell him a dog. A very notable dog he was too. The catalogue of his merits was a very long one; there was not a dog virtue in the whole catalogue for which he was not distinguished; but if there was any one thing in which he particularly excelled it was his prowess as a wolf-hunter. This was touching our friend on the right spot; the bargain was closed, and he only awaited an opportunity to test his merits. At length there ceme a light snow, just the kind a of snow for wolf-hunting, and he took his dog and gun, and sallied out. He soon crossed the track of a VARMINT; the dog took the scent, and bounded off in pursuit. On followed our friend, up hill and down dale, "through brush and through brier," for two mortal hours, when he came across a Yankee of the LIVE species chopping wood, and the following satisfactory dialogue took place:

"Did you see a wolf and a dog pass by here?"

"Well, I reckon I did."

"How long ago?"

"Well, I guess about half an hour."

"How was it with 'em?"

"Well, just about nip and tuck; but the dog had the advantage, for he was a LEETLE AHEAD."

The Farmer.

A Model Farm.

The following is from the report of the Cumberland county Agricultural Society's Committee on Farms:

"It is with feelings of great pleasure that we cordially unite in the expression of the opinion that the farm of Mr. Robert Bryson, and the condition of it—its cultivation, and the principles of it—afford a most gratifying example of the rich product which is made by energy, industry and skill: The farm consists of two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, most of which is cleared, leaving only trees enough for shade. As you approach the farm you are at once struck with the cleanliness of field and fence-row, which indicates that nothing grows there but what is planted. A large stone Mansion exhibits the comforts of a profitable farm, and a no less capacious Barn shows that there must be a place for grain, for there is much here to be stored away. A particular description of this barn may be useful to the Society; it is in size ninety-eight feet six inches, by fifty-four feet, which includes a seven feet over-shot, and thirty-four feet high to the square.—It is built in the side of a bank, and has two sets of barn floors, one above the other—the first having an elevation of about eight feet, and the second is used as a thrashing floor, from which the grain as it is thrashed passes down into the first floor where it is cleansed; the stables are below the whole. There is an advantage gained by this arrangement in this, that you can get out any quantity of grain without being hindered by the accumulation of it upon the floor; and there can be no better illustration of this advantage than by the fact that Mr. Bryson's whole crop was thrashed, cleaned, and ready for market on the 25th of July of this year. With the peculiar capacity and arrangement of his barn, this was effected without any waste of straw, or throwing more into the barn-yard than would be readily converted into manure; it was all stowed away in his capacious barn ready to be used during the succeeding winter, as occasion will require;—the quantity of wheat was nineteen hundred and ninety-five bushels, which grew upon eighty acres of land — equal to twenty-five bushels to the acre; five acres of barley was also thrashed, and produced two hundred and fifty bushels; forty tons of hay were made, well cured and stowed away; the produce of ten acres of oats, which your committee supposed would yield 270 bushels, were also here; the corn was yet upon the ground, and it was the subject of particular examination, and the conclusion to which we came with regard to it was that it would yield about fifty-five bushels to the acre;—notwithstandidg this season has not been as favorable as usual we have not seen in any year so large a crop of corn which was as good as this; thirty bushels of clover seed were also made. This is a limestone farm, and the manure used upon it is principally LIME. The stock which we found here, were eighty head of steers, twenty milch cows and young cattle, one hundred hogs, fifteen sheep, six horses and three yoke of oxen. The eighty head of steers were in a course of preparation for the market, and had been fed since the corn had passed the wasting ear state, by cutting it off and feeding it to them in the bulk—the cattle and hogs thus fed together, exhibited this system as a profitable one; scarcely two acres had yet been consumed, and the cattle were almost ready for the market. One would suppose that a farm like this would occupy all the attention of its owner, but not so with Mr. Bryson—on his farm three Kilns wsre constantly employed burning lime, producing about 2000 bushels a week, hauled from the Kilns as fast as it was burned to enrich thel ands of the surrounding country. Mr Bryson employs upon his farm about thirty hands, who are engaged in the tilling of the farm, and the burning and hauling of lime; the labor of these men is directed by Mr. Bryson in person, and with a system and economy of time which seems to be peculiar. At sunrise every man knows from the mouth of his employer what is his business for the day."

CURING HAMS.

We copy from "The Cultivator" the following article, which is particularly interesting at this season.

The recipe must be worthy of trial, as we see by the remarks preceding it, that it is a republication at the request of several Farmers who have tried and known it to be good.

For every one hundred pounds of meat, take five pints of good molasses, (or five pounds of brown sugar,) five ounces saltpetre, and eight pounds rock-salt—add three gallons of water, and boil the ingredients over a gentle fire, skimming off the froth or scum as it rises Continue the boiling till the salt &c., is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut and trimmed, packed in casks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better. When the pickle prepared as above is sufficiently cool, pour it over the hams. They may lie in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather—more time being required in cold than in warm weather. Beef or mutton hams, or tongues intended for smoking and drying, may he cured according to this mode, and will be found excellent.

There are other modes of pickling hams which are much esteemed in various countries. In that excellent and agreeable work entitled "Farming for Ladies," we find the following directions for preparing the celebrated "Hambro' Pickle," which is said to be equally applicable to beef, pork, tongues &c.—"To each gallon of water, put one pound and a half of common salt, a quarter of a pound of course brown sugar, and one ounce of saltpetre; boiled, and to be carefully scummed. After standing in a proper vessel until quite cold, the meat may be immersed, and will be fit for use in ten days, and improve for months; but it must be carefully kept pressed down by means of a cover, and a clean heavy stone. The pickle must be watched, and when any scum begins to rise, the meat must be taken out and the liquor reboiled, and scummed and cooled as before; at the same time half a pound more salt must be added; but no raw salt must be applied at any time. The meat is to be returned when the pickle is quite cold, say after ten or twelve hours. Tongues will require a month at least, and are improved by the addition of an ounce of bay salt to the above. One clove of garlic, half an ounce of allspice, and as much whole pepper, boiled with the ingredients, improves it much."

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

Blank Deeds.
A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale
AT THIS OFFICE

Constables' Stay Bonds
For Sale at this Office

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of May Term, 1845, No. 163.

IN the matter of the application of the Presbyterian Church of Jennerville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now to wit, 6th September 1845, the petition of the Presbyterian Church of Jennerville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania was presented to the Court, and it appearing that the objects, articles and conditions set forth in the petition are lawful and not injurious to the community, the Court direct the instrument to be filed, and notice to be inserted in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks that the application has been made.

By the Court,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
nov11 '45 Proth'y.

George L. Gordon,
CHAIR-MAKER;

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order,

SETTEES; COMMON, FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS,

and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner; and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

oct21

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45 tf

DR. C. N. HICKOK,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.
HON, J, S, BLACK, DR, J, MCCRERY,
HON, A, THOMPSON, DR, N, W, BOWSER
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-tf

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO
has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors.			
CASSIMERES	do	do	do
SATTINETTS	do	do	do
JEANS	do	do	do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.
sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

Hurra!! Hurra!!! Hurra!!!!

Don't be alarmed—No new Firm.

The same old Coon:

ZACHARIAH SIBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.
oct28—3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

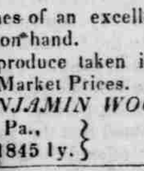
made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1845 1y.

Saddling and
HARNESS-MAKING.



SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.,*

all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
Somerset, nov11 '45

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Tuekeyfoot township, Somerset county, on the 4th day of October last, a DARK RED HEIFFER, with a crop off the left ear and a piece out of the right ear on top, supposed to be 3 years old last spring.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
nov25 '45 WM R RUSH.

FASHIONABLE
TAILORING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that, he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

at his old stand, nearly opposite Mr. Ankeny's Hotel in the borough of Somerset, where he is prepared to execute work at short notice.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia

Fashions

regularly, and is, therefore, prepared to do all work in his line of business, at as cheap a rate as it can be done at any other establishment of the kind in the county, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.

He will warrant his work to be made in a neat and durable manner, and if it does no fit, he will replace the cloth, so that persons entrusting work to his care need not be afraid of loosing anything.

His work for neatness shall not be excelled by any establishment west of the Alleghenies.

HENRY STEWART.
oct7 '45-3m

POPULAR REMEDIES.

The most popular remedies of the present da are those which cleanse and purify the blood and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and the having recourse to bleeding in diseases, are now, it is hoped going out of fashion, and Vegetable Remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* will be used and appreciated.

When the Blood is in an unsound condition, it is as ready for infection, as land ploughed and harrowed to receive the alloted grain. Thos. who are wise will therefore commence the purification of their blood without delay, and those who are already attacked with sickness should do the same.

Ladies should use Brandreth's Pills frequently. They will ensure them from severe sickness of the stomach, and generally speaking entirely prevent it. The Brandreth Pills are harmless. They increase the powers of life, they do not depress them. Females will find them to secure that state of health which every mother wishes to enjoy. In costiveness, so often prevalent at an interesting period, the Brandreth pills are a safe and effectual remedy.

On the first attack of fever, or any disease, immediately take a large dose of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, and continue to keep up a powerful effect upon the bowels until the fever or pain has entirely ceased. Six or eight will in most cases be sufficient as a first dose, and one dose of this kind it is not improbable, may prevent months of sicknass, perhaps death.

Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, are indeed a universally approved medicine, which by its peculiar action, cleanses the blood of all impurities, removes every pain and weakness, and finally restores the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

The above justly celebrated pills can be procured of the following persons who are the regular authorized agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. L. Snyder, Somerset.
Kiernan & Bell, Jenner × Roads.
Henry Little, Stoystown.
J. D. Roddy & co, Petersburg,
J. S. Hagans, Smithfield,
P. & W. Meyers, Meyers' Mill.

Pamphlets can be procured of the agents gratis.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the ecrner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

TAVERN LICENSE PETITIONS, just printed and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

S. KIMMEL,
Wants 2,000 bushels of
FLAXSEED.

I WISH to purchase two thousand bushels of merchantable flaxseed, delivered at my

OIL MILL,

between this and the 15th of November next, for which I agree to pay 80 cents in cash, or 87½ cents in manufactured goods at my woolen manufactory, at the wholesale prices. S KIMMEL.
aug12 '45-16t

New Tin-Ware
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for former support, informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the manufacture of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

at the shop formerly occupied by Mr Michaels, as a Clockmaker shop, east of Mr ankeny's Hotel, in the Borough of Somerset, where he is now making every description of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.—His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, and he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
oct14 CHARLES A KIMMEL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jacob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahogony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,
Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.
ap8'45.

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
CONSUMPTION,
Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION☜

We behold many who unfortunately are the object of disease, borne down by its pain and distress, without a medecine to strengthen and soothe the enfeebled frame, or relieve the poisoned mind; kind Providence has caused Nature to produce a HEALING BALM for all living creatures, particularly the afflicted. Heathen, whose labors have been so successful to discover the Medical Agent for the removal and cure of a disease which seems for ages to have defied the powers of the healing art, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

The proprietor of Dr Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY claims this, substantiated by thousands who are living monuments restored from the bed of sickness to the enjoyment of their dearest friends, and again rendered an ornament o society.

Those who suffer with the premonitory symptoms of CONSUMPTION, should not neglect themselves from time to time, until the disease becomes seated, and rendered beyond the control of medicine, but immediately procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, a medicine that is certain to remove all the first evil seeds of Consumption, when used in due season.

Just received 4 doz. of the above medicine and for sale by Parker & Ankeny, the only authorzed agent for Somerset county.
Dec. 24, 1844.